



Hongkong Daily Press

ESTABLISHED 1857

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom

GLASSES
WILL GIVE YOU
A BRIGHTER OUTLOOK
ON LIFE.

N. LAZARUS,
Optician,
15, Queen's Road C.

No. 19,067 號七十六百九千九萬一第 日五十二月五年戌壬 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JUNE 20TH, 1922. 二拜禮 號十二月六年一十國民華中 PRICE, \$5 PER MONTH

INTIMATION

A most Refreshing
Drink for Summer

IS
MARTINI & ROSSI'S
ITALIAN
VERMOUTH

With Cold Water.

OF ALL DEALERS.

CARTRIDGES!

NEWLY ARRIVED.

A large consignment of ELEY'S
SPORTING CARTRIDGES, 12,
16 and 20 bore, loaded with the Sportsman's
Favorite powder—E. C. and SMOKE-
LESS DIAMOND.
THE HONGKONG SPORTING ARMS
& AMMUNITION STORE.
Nos. 5-6, Beaconsfield Arcade

A LING & CO.,
15, Queen's Road Central
HONGKONG.

**FURNITURE AND PHOTO
GOODS STORE.**
Glass Etching, Sign-Board and
Mirror Make.
Caston Marble in Various Shades.
Photographic Goods of Every Description
in Stock.
Developing, Printing and Enlarging
Undertaken.
Telephone 1219.

FRENCH LESSONS
G. MOUSSON.
15, Morrison Hill Road.

**PEAK TRAMWAY CO.
LIMITED.**

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. every 15 minutes.
9.00 " " 11.00 " " 15 " "
11.30 " " 12.30 p.m. " " 15 " "
12.30 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. " " 15 " "
2.30 " " 4.00 " " 15 " "
4.00 " " 8.10 " " 10 " "

NIGHT CARS.
8.50 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. 9.20 p.m.
9.40 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. every 30 minutes
11.45 p.m.

SATURDAY.
Extra Car—12 midnight.

SUNDAY.
7.30 a.m. to 9.45 a.m. every 15 minutes
9.45 " " 11.00 " " 10 " "
11.30 " " 12.00 noon " " 10 " "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " " 10 " "
1.00 p.m. to 4.00 " " 15 " "
4.00 " " 8.10 " " 10 " "

NIGHT CARS
As on Week Days.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at
the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings,
Des Voeux Road.

Season and punch tickets available for
all cars, not already full, running at the
time stated in the Company's time-tables,
but not for special cars, can be obtained on
application at the Company's Office. No
Season ticket will be issued until payment
thereof has been made in Bank Notes or
Cheques or Comprosses (Order represent-
Bank Note).

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15TH, 1921 until further Notice.
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS

Station		No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	No. 7	No. 8	No. 9	No. 10	No. 11	No. 12	No. 13	No. 14	No. 15	No. 16	No. 17	No. 18	No. 19	No. 20	No. 21	No. 22	No. 23	No. 24	No. 25	No. 26	No. 27	No. 28	No. 29	No. 30	No. 31	No. 32	No. 33	No. 34	No. 35	No. 36	No. 37	No. 38	No. 39	No. 40	No. 41	No. 42	No. 43	No. 44	No. 45	No. 46	No. 47	No. 48	No. 49	No. 50	No. 51	No. 52	No. 53	No. 54	No. 55	No. 56	No. 57	No. 58	No. 59	No. 60	No. 61	No. 62	No. 63	No. 64	No. 65	No. 66	No. 67	No. 68	No. 69	No. 70	No. 71	No. 72	No. 73	No. 74	No. 75	No. 76	No. 77	No. 78	No. 79	No. 80	No. 81	No. 82	No. 83	No. 84	No. 85	No. 86	No. 87	No. 88	No. 89	No. 90	No. 91	No. 92	No. 93	No. 94	No. 95	No. 96	No. 97	No. 98	No. 99	No. 100	No. 101	No. 102	No. 103	No. 104	No. 105	No. 106	No. 107	No. 108	No. 109	No. 110	No. 111	No. 112	No. 113	No. 114	No. 115	No. 116	No. 117	No. 118	No. 119	No. 120	No. 121	No. 122	No. 123	No. 124	No. 125	No. 126	No. 127	No. 128	No. 129	No. 130	No. 131	No. 132	No. 133	No. 134	No. 135	No. 136	No. 137	No. 138	No. 139	No. 140	No. 141	No. 142	No. 143	No. 144	No. 145	No. 146	No. 147	No. 148	No. 149	No. 150	No. 151	No. 152	No. 153	No. 154	No. 155	No. 156	No. 157	No. 158	No. 159	No. 160	No. 161	No. 162	No. 163	No. 164	No. 165	No. 166	No. 167	No. 168	No. 169	No. 170	No. 171	No. 172	No. 173	No. 174	No. 175	No. 176	No. 177	No. 178	No. 179	No. 180	No. 181	No. 182	No. 183	No. 184	No. 185	No. 186	No. 187	No. 188	No. 189	No. 190	No. 191	No. 192	No. 193	No. 194	No. 195	No. 196	No. 197	No. 198	No. 199	No. 200	No. 201	No. 202	No. 203	No. 204	No. 205	No. 206	No. 207	No. 208	No. 209	No. 210	No. 211	No. 212	No. 213	No. 214	No. 215	No. 216	No. 217	No. 218	No. 219	No. 220	No. 221	No. 222	No. 223	No. 224	No. 225	No. 226	No. 227	No. 228	No. 229	No. 230	No. 231	No. 232	No. 233	No. 234	No. 235	No. 236	No. 237	No. 238	No. 239	No. 240	No. 241	No. 242	No. 243	No. 244	No. 245	No. 246	No. 247	No. 248	No. 249	No. 250	No. 251	No. 252	No. 253	No. 254	No. 255	No. 256	No. 257	No. 258	No. 259	No. 260	No. 261	No. 262	No. 263	No. 264	No. 265	No. 266	No. 267	No. 268	No. 269	No. 270	No. 271	No. 272	No. 273	No. 274	No. 275	No. 276	No. 277	No. 278	No. 279	No. 280	No. 281	No. 282	No. 283	No. 284	No. 285	No. 286	No. 287	No. 288	No. 289	No. 290	No. 291	No. 292	No. 293	No. 294	No. 295	No. 296	No. 297	No. 298	No. 299	No. 300	No. 301	No. 302	No. 303	No. 304	No. 305	No. 306	No. 307	No. 308	No. 309	No. 310	No. 311	No. 312	No. 313	No. 314	No. 315	No. 316	No. 317	No. 318	No. 319	No. 320	No. 321	No. 322	No. 323	No. 324	No. 325	No. 326	No. 327	No. 328	No. 329	No. 330	No. 331	No. 332	No. 333	No. 334	No. 335	No. 336	No. 337	No. 338	No. 339	No. 340	No. 341	No. 342	No. 343	No. 344	No. 345	No. 346	No. 347	No. 348	No. 349	No. 350	No. 351	No. 352	No. 353	No. 354	No. 355	No. 356	No. 357	No. 358	No. 359	No. 360	No. 361	No. 362	No. 363	No. 364	No. 365	No. 366	No. 367	No. 368	No. 369	No. 370	No. 371	No. 372	No. 373	No. 374	No. 375	No. 376	No. 377	No. 378	No. 379	No. 380	No. 381	No. 382	No. 383	No. 384	No. 385	No. 386	No. 387	No. 388	No. 389	No. 390	No. 391	No. 392	No. 393	No. 394	No. 395	No. 396	No. 397	No. 398	No. 399	No. 400	No. 401	No. 402	No. 403	No. 404	No. 405	No. 406	No. 407	No. 408	No. 409	No. 410	No. 411	No. 412	No. 413	No. 414	No. 415	No. 416	No. 417	No. 418	No. 419	No. 420	No. 421	No. 422	No. 423	No. 424	No. 425	No. 426	No. 427	No. 428	No. 429	No. 430	No. 431	No. 432	No. 433	No. 434	No. 435	No. 436	No. 437	No. 438	No. 439	No. 440	No. 441	No. 442	No. 443	No. 444	No. 445	No. 446	No. 447	No. 448	No. 449	No. 450	No. 451	No. 452	No. 453	No. 454	No. 455	No. 456	No. 457	No. 458	No. 459	No. 460	No. 461	No. 462	No. 463	No. 464	No. 465	No. 466	No. 467	No. 468	No. 469	No. 470	No. 471	No. 472	No. 473	No. 474	No. 475	No. 476	No. 477	No. 478	No. 479	No. 480	No. 481	No. 482	No. 483	No. 484	No. 485	No. 486	No. 487	No. 488	No. 489	No. 490	No. 491	No. 492	No. 493	No. 494	No. 495	No. 496	No. 497	No. 498	No. 499	No. 500	No. 501	No. 502	No. 503	No. 504	No. 505	No. 506	No. 507	No. 508	No. 509	No. 510	No. 511	No. 512	No. 513	No. 514	No. 515	No. 516	No. 517	No. 518	No. 519	No. 520	No. 521	No. 522	No. 523	No. 524	No. 525	No. 526	No. 527	No. 528	No. 529	No. 530	No. 531	No. 532	No. 533	No. 534	No. 535	No. 536	No. 537	No. 538	No. 539	No. 540	No. 541	No. 542	No. 543	No. 544	No. 545	No. 546	No. 547	No. 548	No. 549	No. 550	No. 551	No. 552	No. 553	No. 554	No. 555	No. 556	No. 557	No. 558	No. 559	No. 560	No. 561	No. 562	No. 563	No. 564	No. 565	No. 566	No. 567	No. 568	No. 569	No. 570	No. 571	No. 572	No. 573	No. 574	No. 575	No. 576	No. 577	No. 578	No. 579	No. 580	No. 581	No. 582	No. 583	No. 584	No. 585	No. 586	No. 587	No. 588	No. 589	No. 590	No. 591	No. 592	No. 593	No. 594	No. 595	No. 596	No. 597	No. 598	No. 599	No. 600	No. 601	No. 602	No. 603	No. 604	No. 605	No. 606	No. 607	No. 608	No. 609	No. 610	No. 611	No. 612	No. 613	No. 614	No. 615	No. 616	No. 617	No. 618	No. 619	No. 620	No. 621	No. 622	No. 623	No. 624	No. 625	No. 626	No. 627	No. 628	No. 629	No. 630	No. 631	No. 632	No. 633	No. 634	No. 635	No. 636	No. 637	No. 638	No. 639	No. 640	No. 641	No. 642	No. 643	No. 644	No. 645	No. 646	No. 647	No. 648	No. 649	No. 650	No. 651	No. 652	No. 653	No. 654	No. 655	No. 656	No. 657	No. 658	No. 659	No. 660	No. 661	No. 662	No. 663	No. 664	No. 665	No. 666	No. 667	No. 668	No. 669	No. 670	No. 671	No. 672	No. 673	No. 674	No. 675	No. 676	No. 677	No. 678	No. 679	No. 680	No. 681	No. 682	No. 683	No. 684	No. 685	No. 686	No. 687	No. 688	No. 689	No. 690	No. 691	No. 692	No. 693	No. 694	No. 695	No. 696	No. 697	No. 698	No. 699	No. 700	No. 701	No. 702	No. 703	No. 704	No. 705	No. 706	No. 707	No. 708	No. 709	No. 710	No. 711	No. 712	No. 713	No. 714	No. 715	No. 716	No. 717	No. 718	No. 719	No. 720	No. 721	No. 722	No. 723	No. 724	No. 725	No. 726	No. 727	No. 728	No. 729	No. 730	No. 731	No. 732	No. 733	No. 734	No. 735	No. 736	No. 737	No. 738	No. 739	No. 740	No. 741	No. 742	No. 743	No. 744	No. 745	No. 746	No. 747	No. 748	No. 749	No. 750	No. 751	No. 752	No. 753	No. 754	No. 755	No. 756	No. 757	No. 758	No. 759	No. 760	No. 761	No. 762	No. 763	No. 764	No. 765	No. 766	No. 767	No. 768	No. 769	No. 770	No. 771	No. 772	No. 773	No. 774	No. 775	No. 776	No. 777	No. 778	No. 779	No. 780	No. 781	No. 782	No. 783	No. 784	No. 785	No. 786	No. 787	No. 788	No. 789	No. 790	No. 791	No. 792	No. 793	No. 794	No. 795	No. 796	No. 797	No. 798	No. 799	No. 800	No. 801	No. 802	No. 803	No. 804	No. 805	No. 806	No. 807	No. 808	No. 809	No. 810	No. 811	No. 812	No. 813	No. 814	No. 815	No. 816	No. 817	No. 818	No. 819	No. 820	No. 821	No. 822	No. 823	No. 824	No. 825	No. 826	No. 827	No. 828	No. 829	No. 830	No. 831	No. 832	No. 833	No. 834	No. 835	No. 836	No. 837	No. 838	No. 839	No. 840	No. 841	No. 842	No. 843	No. 844	No. 845	No. 846	No. 847	No. 848	No. 849	No. 850	No. 851	No. 852	No. 853	No. 854	No. 855	No. 856	No. 857	No. 858	No. 859	No. 860	No. 861	No. 862	No. 863	No. 864	No. 865	No. 866	No. 867	No. 868	No. 869	No. 870	No. 871	No. 872	No. 873	No. 874	No. 875	No. 876	No. 877	No. 878	No. 879	No. 880	No. 881	No. 882	No. 883	No. 884	No. 885	No. 886	No. 887	No. 888	No. 889	No. 890	No. 891	No. 892	No. 893	No. 894	No. 895	No. 896	No. 897	No. 898	No. 899	No. 900	No. 901	No. 902	No. 903	No. 904	No. 905	No. 906	No. 907	No. 908	No. 909	No. 910	No. 911	No. 912	No. 913	No. 914	No. 915	No. 916	No. 917	No. 918	No. 919	No. 920	No. 921	No. 922	No. 923	No. 924	No. 925	No. 926	No. 927	No. 928	No. 929	No. 930	No. 931	No. 932	No. 933	No. 934	No. 935	No. 936	No. 937	No. 938	No. 939	No. 940	No. 941	No. 942	No. 943	No. 944	No. 945	No. 946	No. 947	No. 948	No. 949	No. 950	No. 951	No. 952	No. 953	No. 954	No. 955	No. 956	No. 957	No. 958	No. 959	No. 960	No. 961	No. 962	No. 963	No. 964	No. 965	No. 966	No. 967	No. 968	No. 969	No. 970	No. 971	No. 972	No. 973	No. 974	No. 975	No. 976	No. 977	No. 978	No. 979	No. 980	No. 981	No. 982	No. 983	No. 984	No. 985	No. 986	No. 987	No. 988	No. 989	No. 990	No. 991	No. 992	No. 993	No. 994	No. 995	No. 996	No. 997	No. 998	No. 999	No. 1000	No. 1001	No. 1002	No. 1003	No. 1004	No. 1005	No. 1006	No. 1007	No. 1008	No. 1009	No. 1010	No. 1011	No. 1012	No. 1013	No. 1014	No. 1015	No. 1016	No. 1017	No. 1018	No. 1019	No. 1020	No. 1021	No. 1022	No. 1023	No. 1024	No. 1025	No. 1026	No. 1027	No. 1028	No. 1029	No. 1030	No. 1031	No. 1032	No. 1033	No. 1034	No. 1035	No. 1036	No. 1037	No. 1038	No. 1039	No. 1040	No. 1041	No. 1042	No. 1043	No. 1044	No. 1045	No. 1046	No. 1047	No. 1048	No. 1049	No. 1050	No. 1051	No. 1052	No. 1053	No. 1054	No. 1055	No. 1056	No. 1057	No. 1058	No. 1059	No. 1060	No. 1061	No. 1062	No. 1063	No. 1064	No. 1065	No. 1066	No. 1067	No. 1068	No. 1069	No. 1070	No. 1071	No. 1072	No. 1073	No. 1074	No. 1075	No. 1076	No. 1077	No. 1078	No. 1079	No. 1080	No. 1081	No. 1082	No. 1083	No. 1084	No. 1085	No. 1086	No. 1087	No. 1088	No. 1089	No. 1090	No. 1091	No. 1092	No. 1093	No. 1094	No. 1095	No. 1096	No. 1097	No. 1098	No. 1099	No. 1100	No. 1101	No. 1102	No. 1103	No. 1104	No. 1105	No. 1106	No. 1107	No. 1108	No. 1109	No. 1110	No. 1111	No. 1112	No. 1113	No. 1114	No. 1115	No. 1116	No. 1117	No. 1118	No. 1119	No. 1120	No. 1121	No. 1122	No. 1123	No. 1124	No. 1125	No. 1126	No. 1127	No. 1128	No. 1129	No. 1130	No. 1131	No. 1132	No. 1133	No. 1134	No. 1135	No. 1136	No. 1137	No. 1138	No. 1139	No. 1140	No. 1141	No. 1142	No. 1143	No. 1144	No. 1145	No. 1146	No. 1147	No. 1148	No. 1149	No. 1150	No. 1151	No. 1152	No. 1153	No. 1154	No. 1155	No. 1156	No. 1157	No. 1158	No. 1159	No. 1160	No. 1161	No. 1162	No. 1163	No. 1164	No. 1165	No. 1166	No. 1167	No. 1168	No. 1169	No. 1170	No. 1171	No. 1172	No. 1173	No. 1174	No. 1175	No. 1176	No. 1177	No. 1178	No. 1179	No. 1180	No. 1181	No. 1182	No. 1183	No. 1184	No. 1185	No. 1186	No. 1187	No. 1188	No. 1189	No. 1190	No. 1191	No. 1192	No. 1193	No. 1194	No. 1195	No. 1196	No. 1197	No. 1198	No. 1199	No. 1200	No. 1201	No. 1202	No. 1203	No. 1204	No. 1205	No. 1206	No. 1207	No. 1208	No. 1209	No. 1210	No. 1211	No. 1212	No. 1213	No. 1214	No. 1215	No. 1216	No. 1217	No. 1218	No. 1219	No. 1220	No. 1221	No. 1222	No. 1223	No. 1224	No. 122
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New shipment just arrived Ex: s.s. "Suruga"

Size	Inch Sizes Fabric	Tyres	Tubes
26 x 3	Chincher	\$23.00	\$4.80
27 x 3	"	35.00	5.00
28 x 3	"	35.00	5.25
29 x 3	"	36.00	5.50
30 x 3	"	45.00	7.50
31 x 4	"	55.00	8.50
Size	Millimeter Sizes Fabric	Tyres	Tubes
875 x 105	Chincher	66.00	
885 x 105	"	73.00	
815 x 120	"	80.00	
830 x 120	"	82.75	
850 x 135	"	95.00	
865 x 135	"	99.00	
Size	Inch Sizes Royal Cord	Tyres	Tubes
28 x 3	Straight Side No Skid	85.00	13.00
29 x 3	"	115.50	14.00
30 x 3	"	120.00	14.00
31 x 4	"	123.00	14.00
32 x 4	"	130.00	14.00
33 x 4	"	135.00	14.00
34 x 4	"	137.00	14.00
35 x 4	"	138.50	14.00
36 x 4	"	145.00	14.00
37 x 4	"	155.00	14.00
Size	Inch Sizes Nobby Cord	Tyres	Tubes
28 x 3	Straight Side No Skid	180.00	25.00

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MORE OF THE "EGYPT" DENIAL OF THE "SEINE" CAP- TAIN'S REPORT.

Further messages concerning the *Egypt* disaster appear in Indian papers, from which we take the following:—

May 25th.
A brief message says: Before departing, Captain Collier, of the *Egypt*, handed in his report, which denies the report of the captain of the *Seine* that the *Egypt* was making great speed. Captain Collier declared the *Egypt* was stationary at the time of the collision.

There were affecting scenes at Victoria Station this morning when Captain Collier and seventeen passengers, survivors of the *Egypt* disaster, arrived from Paris. Many relatives were on the platform and there were affectionate embraces and handshakings, many people being overcome with emotion. Several survivors declared the *Egypt* panicked and rushed the boats, but it was generally agreed that the *Egypt* did not carry revolvers and that only two or three shots were fired. Captain G. D. Carr, supervisor, said one boat got away filled with *Egypt* and *Seine* survivors. Practically the last boat was being launched when he drew a revolver and jumped into a boat which was waist deep in water and made the *Egypt* return to the ship while the women got into the boat. None of the *Egypt* survivors shot for they had no revolvers, but it was a very lively ten minutes. Capt. Carr said he thought he was the means of saving several women.

Mrs. Turnbull said she and Professor Turnbull just managed to get into the last boat by sliding down a rope. She fell into the water and was held up by the commander and dragged into the boat. Professor Turnbull struck his head but was not injured. The *Egypt* was not recovered. The father and mother seeing there was no room in the boats for their children and jumped into the sea, each with a child, but, Senor Bado alone was saved.

A Paris message says: The *Petit Journal* reports from Brest that the body of Senor Bado who, with her husband and two children, was on board the *Egypt* has been recovered. The father and mother seeing there was no room in the boats for their children and jumped into the sea, each with a child, but, Senor Bado alone was saved.

May 25th.
Conflicting statements continue to appear regarding the scenes aboard the *Egypt* and the Board of Trade inquiry will be hastened in order that the facts may be accurately learned. Meanwhile, public opinion awaits a judicial decision. It is believed that considerable confusion occurred in the minds of excited passengers between the *Egypt* and *Seine* stewards.

Mr. Carr, in an interview in London, explained that he referred to *Seine* stewards when he spoke of a panic among the natives. The interviewer of the *Mail* failed to appreciate the distinction.

May 25th.
In the House of Commons to-day, replying to Viscount Curzon and Colonel Leighton-Malone, Mr. Baldwin said that the formal public investigation into the loss of the *Egypt* would cover all material points affecting the loss of the ship and the loss of life. Points mentioned by Viscount Curzon as regards *Egypt*, *Seine*, boat drill and lifebelt had been noted.

Mr. Will Thorne: Will the Board of Trade inquire into the advisability of carrying *Egypt* on these boats?

Colonel Yate: Will differentiation be made between *Seine* stewards and *Egypt* stewards, which is very important? Mr. Baldwin replied that he thought that the whole facts would be brought out as a result of the investigation.

STRIKE IN A CHINESE UNIVERSITY.

STUDENTS OBJECT TO JAPANESE CURRICULUM.

Beuter's correspondent at Peking says:—Were it not for the big political events happening lately considerable attention would, no doubt, be given to the affairs of the Chingtung University, in which a partial strike is now in progress as a protest against the appointment of Mr. Lu Meng-shiang as President of the University.

After Mr. Yeh Kuang-cho left the Ministry of Communications, Mr. Hsu, a Counselor of that Ministry and subsequently Vice-Minister, appointed himself, it is alleged, President of the University, a post for which it is argued he has not the proper qualifications; not having had any experience in modern educational work.

Mr. Lu is a politician not a pedagogue, and it is pointed out in educational circles that the University will suffer if University Presidents are to be changed with each political phase, that educational government should be stable and the curriculum not affected by political events.

Three sister colleges constitute the Chingtung University, those of Peking, Tongshan and Shanghai. Shanghai students went on strike on June 5th. Tongshan has had to close its doors owing to the civil war in its neighbourhood. Students of the regular college courses went on strike on June 9th in sympathy with Shanghai. Eight representatives from Shanghai have arrived in Peking.

The students declare that Mr. Lu intends to change the western in favour of a Japanese curriculum, and that Japanese returned students will be installed as teachers.

PORTUGUESE INDIA. RESIGNATION OF THE GOVERNOR- GENERAL.

According to Lisbon papers, His Excellency Sr. J. Morais, Governor-General of Portuguese India has tendered resignation of his post. The news has caused considerable surprise in Goa as excellent relations have always prevailed between him and the people and there was no indication of any kind to show that His Excellency contemplated taking such a step. It appears that his resignation has been prompted by a difference of views between him and his political co-religionists at home who are in opposition to the present Government. The Lisbon press deplores the circumstances which have led to his resignation and urges that the interests of the colonies should be regarded as too great to be sacrificed to the wretched politics of the metropolis which, it says, are founded on ambitions and vanities.

H.E. Sr. Morais is a distinguished colonial administrator with a long record of service. Prior to his present appointment he served as Governor-General of Anglo-Portuguese West Africa. He has been at the head of the administration of Portuguese India for the last two and half years and has worked strenuously to promote the moral and material advancement of the country. After making a thorough study of all the various problems affecting Portuguese India, he promulgated with the approval of the Legislative Council, various useful measures tending to raise the backward condition of the country. One of his aims has been to develop the industrial resources of the Colony and to develop the port and city of Mormugao. He has reduced the annual deficit in the Budget and created new sources of income. Full effect has not yet been given to all his measures and he had in hand much constructive work which has to be carried through.

CINEMA FIRE IN JAPAN.

¥2,000,000 LOST: 200 HOUSES
BURNED DOWN.

A serious conflagration in Akita recently, resulted in the complete destruction of the Akita cinematograph hall and 200 dwelling houses. It appears that the flames started through a short circuit in the film-making room within the theatre at about half past two when the hall was filled with spectators.

In the pandemonium and confusion that ensued upon the alarm of fire, the people crowded the exits. There were several hundred spectators in the auditorium and most of them escaped by the emergency doors, but many sustained serious injuries. Two are in a precarious condition. About 200 buildings were reduced to ashes, among them a famous local restaurant, the Shida-temple, the Komyoji Temple, a cotton factory and the Nami cotton yarn mill. The loss is estimated to exceed Yen 2,000,000.

A HOLOCAUST OF PIANOS.
A fire at a musical instrument factory at Hamamatsu on the 13th inst., destroyed 90 buildings and nearly 1,000 pianos and organs. The loss is estimated at ¥1,000,000.

THE WAR LOANS INVEST- MENT TRUST OF MALAYA.

LOSS FOR THE YEAR.

The managing committee's report and statement of accounts in connection with the War Loans Investment Trust of Malaya, for the period ended 31st Dec., 1921, reads as follows:—

There has been no alteration in the Trust's investments during the year, and they, therefore remain, as per last balance sheet of 31st Dec., 1920, as follows:

3 1/2 per cent. Straits Settlements Conversion Loan, 1920, \$2,073,500.00.
5 1/2 per cent. Straits Settlements War Loan, 1920, 29,000.00.
5 per cent. F.M.S. Victory Loan, 1920, 23,100.00.
5 per cent. British Exchequer Bonds, 1922, £21,000/- at 2 1/4, 180,000.00.
5 per cent. National War Bonds 1922, £14,050/- at 2 1/4, 1,277,571.44.
5 per cent. National War Bonds, 1922/3, £228,750/- at 2 1/4, 2,475,000.00.
5 per cent. National War Bonds, 1922/3, £424,400/- at 2 1/4, 4,620,571.46.
Total, \$9,609,742.90.

The cash balance at close of business on 31st December, 1921, was \$208,904.42 of which sum \$208,986.32 was at the bank to cover the interest payable the following day. Working expenses for the year 1921 amounted to \$5,700.50, which, it will be noticed, is an increase of roughly \$2,500 on the very low figure to which these expenses had been reduced in previous years. Higher costs ruling in clerical labour, stationery, advertising, etc., have been mainly responsible for this, together with the introduction of remuneration to the committee of management. In consequence of the higher rates referred to the Secretary's fee also was raised by \$150 per month, further difference remaining between staff salaries for 1921 and those for 1920, is represented by the annual grant of \$300, for clerical assistance at the time of the despatch of the half yearly interest warrants, being charged this time "staff salaries" instead of to general "charges" as in previous years.

Profit and Loss Account.—The loss for the year, under review, amounts to \$44,145.35 plus \$22,750.50 brought forward from previous year, totalling \$66,895.85. This loss, however, is guaranteed by the F.M.S. Government. 650 certificates were issued during 1921, representing 238,045 shares transferred.

THE U.S. COASTWISE SHIPPING LAW.

TWO VIEWS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

At the bi-monthly meeting of the active and associate members of the American Chamber of Commerce at Manila on June 14th the motion proposed by Captain Heath and seconded by Mr. Stiver to demand or urge that the Coastwise Shipping Law be applied to the Philippine Islands immediately, the resolution to be sent to the President through the office of the Governor-General, was passed after much discussion most of it in favour of the application of the law. There were 32 members present.

The recommendations of Governor-General Wood regarding the proposed coastwise law extension, as transmitted by Major General Frank McIntyre, Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, has brought down opinions of Manila merchants in two separate showers, says the *Manila Times*, one of approval, and the other of disapproval.

Local businessmen who have been in favour of the extension of the coastwise shipping law to the Philippines believe that involuntary co-operation which will aid the merchant marine of the United States is an impossibility, while the others are of opinion that the service extended at present does not warrant a Government monopoly.

Though other businessmen were consulted, the *Manila Times* believes that the opinions expressed by Mr. Pond of the Pacific Commercial Company and Mr. Cotterman, President of the American Chamber of Commerce, are representative of the two stands taken by local interests upon the subject of application of the coastwise law. Mr. Pond said:—

"It is not a matter of increased freight rates, but purely a matter of service, I believe, with the Americans who oppose the extension of the coastwise law. The present Government service from the east coast of the United States is nearly twice as long in reaching the Philippines by the indirect routes touching China and Japan as most of the foreign lines that are carrying cargoes from the Atlantic coast. A direct service would command much more cargo and more passengers. There is no indication that a Government monopoly would remedy this condition. We cannot afford to patronize boats which require 70 to 90 days to make the Atlantic run in comparison to 40 to 50 day runs made by foreign vessels."

Mr. Cotterman's views are as follow:—
"I am strongly in favour of the co-operative idea which gives American vessels the preference, but I am not in favour of a Government monopoly. Where Government vessels render the service, the boats of no other nation should be patronized, and I believe that most of the Manila merchants would be faithful to such a plan. The application of the coastwise law, it appears to me would be a grave mistake upon the part of the United States Government."

In no case where Government control is enforced over shipping is the service as rapid as where private competition enters in, and while rates might not be materially increased, they would not be as flexible as they are at present; and a monopoly would influence a different attitude towards claims, also.

The objection of the Filipino people to the law is that it seems to them a Filipino subsidy of the American merchant marine, and as another political tie. In reality, the Philippines are not coastwise in any sense of the word, and the future of the American merchant marine is not dependent upon the small percentage of American shipments by Philippine trade.

American opinion here has undergone a radical change in the last few months. Practically every commercial body in the Islands having protested against the extension of the law at one time. This change of opinion has been largely influenced by political views."

THE OTHER SIDE.
Mr. Cotterman's views are as follow:—
"I am not so sure that at heart, the Filipinos feel that way about it. If the Philippines are actually opposed to the application of the coastwise law," declared Mr. Cotterman, who is not of the opinion that the co-operative plan for the support of the American merchant marine would receive the proper backing from the businessmen of the Islands."

In the first place, the main propaganda against the extension of the law has come from foreign sources in Manila. "I don't give a continental if it does increase my freight rates; if it is going to benefit the American merchant marine, I am in favour of its application here."

The reason for Filipino opposition is that the politicians are afraid it will retard independence, and that it will be effective, possibly, if independence is given them. They feel that it will only rivet the Philippines closer to the United States, and therefore they oppose it. If the Filipinos feel that way about it, it could only be expected that a protest would be raised, but there are no grounds for such objection. And as for foreign interests, we could expect them to do nothing else but oppose it in the interest of their own countries, since foreigners do 60 per cent. of the American cargo carrying."

"GOLF MANIAC" CASE.

WIFE OBTAINS DIVORCE.

Mrs. Helen Lee, wife of a Detroit manufacturer, who recently sued for a divorce on the ground that her husband had become a "golf maniac," won her case on May 11th, when she was granted a decree of absolute divorce.

Mrs. Lee stated that her husband's neglect of herself and her family, which was caused by his devotion to golf, amounted to legal cruelty. Her father, she said, had had to make the necessary arrangements for her confinement because her husband was away playing golf. He was playing at the time when the child was born.

WU PEI-FU AND THE CONSTITUTIONALISTS.

AN APPEAL.

A Peking telegram to Shanghai dated June 18th states:—

Wu Pei Fu has telegraphed to President Sun Yat Sen, Dr. Wu Ting Fang, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Canton Government, and General Li Lieh Chun, Commander-in-Chief of the punitive expeditionary forces in Kiangsi, respectively, with reference to the latest developments in the political situation.

Wu's message to President Sun reads as follows:—

"When the Republic was founded, the Senate promulgated the Provisional Constitution, which served as the legal basis of governmental administration. Your retirement in 1912, in a manner compatible with the spirit of the Provisional Constitution won for you the respect of the whole nation. Yuan Shih Kai unfortunately did not hold firm to his moral principle, and his attempt at self-coronation led to internal strife. Although with the election of Li Yuan Hung as President, the outlook of the situation became brighter, the monarchical coup soon occurred and this gave rise to a series of internecine wars."

"It was then that you and other heroes in the South began to champion the cause in defence of the Constitution. In the year 1917, a peace conference was held at Shanghai, but all efforts in that connection proved futile. And then you declared that the Parliament was thenceforth to function independently and freely at Canton as a warning to the corrupt delegates at the peace conference and in the hope that a solution might thus be brought about. At that time, the people in the country, one and all, applauded your far-sightedness and gave much credit to your remarkable achievement."

"Later, you became the Extraordinary President of the Constitutional Government. Although this was not exactly what the country desired, you could as yet justify your action in that respect by maintaining that there was no legitimate Parliament, and hence no legal President in Peking. And I presume that your previous warning to Ihsu Shih Chang, your campaign against Kwangsi and your present punitive expedition against the North were and have always been based on the same ground."

"For my part, I may say that I have always held the idea that the country belongs to the people and that I have never been subservient to partisan interests. During recent years, many a battle has been fought by me, and every time, my dominant idea was to put an end to the chronic disorder by destructive means, which alone proved practical. However, my anxiety was never relieved, so long as the root of the trouble remained unadressed. But, now, the situation has been made clear, and we may say that a new national foundation is being laid. The whole nation is agitating for the restoration of Parliament, and this is being accomplished. Ihsu Shih Chang has retired in deference to public opinion. Ex-President Li Yuan Hung has resumed office in accordance with the Constitution and revoked his former order dissolving the Parliament. It is clear that the work in connection with the 'Defence of the Constitution' should now be halted, as the purpose has been answered. You, I am sure, must be rejoicing at the successful culmination of your noble work. Let us be united in heart and in purpose and attend to constructive work together."

"The country will undoubtedly laud your virtue, and current rumours will evaporate like passing clouds. If you will, please proceed to the North, I shall fumigate and bathe my body thrice to prepare for your arrival. Some people say that you may be misled by your entourage and may imprudently rely upon the professed co-operation of some rebels in pushing forward your ill-advised scheme. This, of course, is incredible. I trust that you will appreciate the truth of my words. Awaiting your enlightening instructions, etc."

WU PEI-FU.
TRIBUTE TO WU TING FANG.

In his telegram to Dr. Wu Ting Fang, Wu Pei Fu reviews briefly the coup against Parliament in 1917, and expresses his appreciation of the proper and fitting attitude observed by Dr. Wu, then Premier in the Li Yuan Hung regime, in refusing to countersign the mandate ordering the dissolution of Parliament. Wu Pei Fu proceeds to pay tribute to the splendid work done by the venerable statesman and diplomat in Canton in connection with the Defence of the Constitution. Then Dr. Wu is informed of Li Yuan Hung's resumption of office and the fulfilment of Parliament, which marks the triumph of the creed held by the Constitutionalists. In conclusion, Wu Pei Fu invites Dr. Wu to go to Peking to confer with him regarding the various momentous issues confronting the nation. In case Dr. Wu is too busy to leave Canton at present, Wu Pei Fu adds, he may despatch his son, Dr. C. C. Wu, as personal representative to Peking.

Wu Pei Fu's telegram to General Li Lieh Chun is, as it were, also strewn with many compliments. The same invitation is extended to General Li Lieh Chun.

THE SITUATION AT CANTON.

LULL FOLLOWS CONSULAR INTERVENTION.

There is a lull in the hostilities at Canton. This is due apparently to representations which have been made by the Consuls who are also stated to have offered their services as mediators. One of the Canton papers says it is reported that both sides have accepted the offer. The civilian organisations are also bringing pressure to bear on the belligerent leaders to stop fighting in the city.

A significant paragraph in a Canton paper states that General Ip (i.e., Chen Chiung Ming's chief lieutenant) has sent a notification to the Naval Headquarters regarding the establishment of his headquarters, making special mention of the Pay Office and saying that the accounts of the Army and Navy, including arrears of pay, should be presented at the office and they will be paid at once.

Marshal Chen Chiung Ming was reported to have arrived in Canton from Waichow on Friday, but yesterday's Canton papers reported him at Shikling and stated that all his officers in Canton had signed a telegram to him requesting him to return to Canton as President Sun had quit and no one was in charge of the City. Marshal Chen was expected in Canton yesterday.

WILL FIGHTING BE RENEWED?

Passengers arriving in Hongkong from Canton yesterday by steamboat and train reported the city was quiet. A telegram received in the Colony in the afternoon stated that no further fighting had occurred, but it added "the matter is not settled yet."

Chinese passengers who came down by train were of the opinion that with the arrival of Sun's troops from the Northern Expedition which are being hurried down to Canton by special trains on the Hankow-Canton railway, fighting will be resumed and that Chen's troops will be driven out of the city.

THE LOOTING.

Both Sun and Chen are said to have lost a great deal of their former popularity—Sun because of the indiscriminate shelling of the city, and Chen because of the looting of non-belligerents in the streets by his troops. Passengers seem to think that if General Chan himself had been in Canton to take charge of military operations, the troops would have been under better control and that there would have been little or no looting. That may be so, but it is quite apparent from the accounts of the passengers that citizens of Canton have had quite sufficient of both parties and that neither can regain the popularity they once possessed.

The operations in Canton still to some extent interfere with the railway traffic between the Colony and Canton. Through tickets to Canton are only available by the morning trains. In the afternoon passengers are only booked as far as Shekiang. From there they have to carry on as best they can. They may be fortunate in getting a local train through to Canton or they may not. The reason for not issuing through tickets in the afternoon is that looting about the Canton railway station is most noticeable in the evenings; large numbers of passengers leaving the station on Sunday night were held up and their belongings looted. One passenger, a Chinese contractor from Hongkong, was relieved of his wallet containing some hundreds of dollars directly he left the station. He became so nervous that instead of conducting the business that had brought him there, he decided to take the next train back to Hongkong.

THE EXODUS FROM CANTON.

The *Huanghai* brought down another large crowd of Chinese refugees yesterday afternoon. There were also several European passengers, who had spent the previous night on board the steamer.

AN ALARMING INCIDENT.

The truly alarming incident, according to one of these passengers, was an outbreak of fire in a large godown behind the Hotel Asia on the Bund. The outbreak caused considerable excitement between the troops and the populace in the neighbourhood. Many thought it was the signal for a recommencement of the fighting, but nothing untoward occurred. The fire was under control in one and a half hours from the time of the first alarm.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE (SIR W. REES-DAVIES).)

DEEP BAY MURDER CASE.

The trial of four men for murder, in connection with an alleged feud between two families—the Tongs and the Tams—and the discovery of a mutilated body in Deep Bay, was begun yesterday morning, when the Criminal Sessions opened. Four members of the Tam family were indicted for murder.

The Attorney-General (the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, K.C.) prosecuted for the Crown and the prisoners were defended by Mr. Hall, Messrs. S. Dunn (foreman), J. Sloan, E. W. Blackmore, Ramnany Sundram, Tsoi Kai, F. Ellis and C. Stewart were empanelled as a jury. The Attorney-General related the grim facts of the case, which have already been reported in the course of the police court proceedings, and evidence was then called. It is expected that the trial will not conclude until to-morrow evening.

(BEFORE THE ACTING PRISON JUDGE (MR. J. R. WOOD).)

THIEF ARRESTED AT PAWNSHOP.

A man who, with another, was alleged to have robbed an amah in Wongnui-chong Gap Road on May 25th was indicted for being concerned and for receiving the stolen property. The woman reported the loss of her jewellery and a silk coat, and within two hours a Chinese constable arrested the prisoner in the act of pawning the articles in Pajaya East. The amah was able to identify this man as one of the two who had robbed her.

The jury found the prisoner "guilty" and he was sentenced to five years' imprisonment with hard labour and ordered to receive twelve strokes of the cat.

DISCHARGED BUT NOT FREE.

Arising out of a feud between two guilds, Po Kan was indicted for wounding and assault, alleged to have been committed on May 8th.

Mr. H. K. Holmes conducted the case for the Crown.

The evidence was to the effect that an elderly man named Pun Choi was walking westward along Des Voeux Road, near the Sailors' Home, when he met four men, strangers to him. Two seized his arms; Pun heard a shot fired, but did not know, then, that he was wounded. The men let him go, and no attempt was made to rob him. Pun walked a short distance and then felt a pain in his arm. A friend carried him on his back to No. 7 Police Station. When he arrived at the Station he saw a man there, whom he at once identified as one of his assailants.

This man had been arrested by Inspector Fallon, who was in the vicinity at the time the shot was fired. The man, Po Kan, came across the road towards the Inspector, who caught hold of him with the intention of search. As the Inspector caught him, Po said in Chinese: "It's not my business; it's my darman's." The Inspector found a dagger in Po's possession and took him to the Police Station.

After hearing the evidence the jury decided that there was a reasonable doubt that the prisoner had committed the crime and they returned a verdict of "not guilty."

The Puisse Judge told the man he was discharged but he was not released from the dock. He left the Court by the staircase with in the dock, the explanation being he is now to be charged at the Police Court with possession of the dagger.

ROBBERY ON BOARD THE "PRESIDENT MADDISON."

BIG HAUL OF TREASURY BONDS.

A report has been made to the Police by a Chinese passenger on board the s.s. *President Maddison*, to the effect that between the hours of 12 noon and 6 p.m. on Saturday, while on the voyage from Shanghai to Hongkong, someone entered his cabin, forced open a leather wallet and extracted therefrom United States treasury bonds to the value of \$24,000. No arrests have been made.

REVOLVERS & AMMUNITION IN A BASKET.

Five revolvers and about 1,000 rounds of ammunition were found in a basket which was being carried by a Chinese off the s.s. *President Maddison*, on Sunday. Sergeant Andrews made the discovery. The constable confessed that he had been engaged by a well-dressed Chinese to take the arms ashore. Later the man referred to was arrested. Both were charged with unlawful possession of the arms. Mr. E. E. A. Magistacy appeared for the well-dressed Chinese, and asked for a remand. Mr. Linsell put the case back to this morning for hearing, bail being fixed at \$500.

ANOTHER HOTEL FOR KOWLOON.

TO ADJOIN THE PENINSULA HOTEL SITE.

A company, in which Mr. Lai Ting Wah is principally concerned, is about to erect a hotel in Kowloon on the portions of the tennis courts in front of Victoria View which are still uncovered. The new building will have a frontage to Hankow Road, of 80 feet, and a depth of 125 feet. The ground between it and Salisbury Road, of course, will ultimately be occupied by the Peninsula Hotel Co. The method adopted of making the best use of the somewhat narrow site is to build on three sides only. Behind the main block facing Hankow Road will be two long narrow structures with yard between to admit light and air. There will be about twenty bed-rooms on each floor, with bath-room accommodation at the far end.

A five-story building with basement is to be erected at first but the scheme will admit of adding another storey later if desired. The present scheme provides for nearly 100 bed-rooms and it is proposed to equip them, and the Hotel generally, with a view to European occupation at a probable rental, to permanent residents, of \$150 a month. Billiard room, dining room, drawing room, garage and public bar are included in the plans and a lift will be installed.

The building will be of reinforced concrete and Simplex partitions will be provided to all rooms. For these it is claimed that they are not only fire proof but sound proof. The cost of the building will be about \$320,000 and the contractors, Messrs. Tung Wah & Co., have promised completion in a year and a half. Mr. J. C. Clark is the architect.

TWO BATHING FATALITIES.

ACCIDENTS AT STONECUTTERS.

Two bathing fatalities occurred during last weekend. Leading Telegraphist F. E. Webster, through diving into shallow water, received injuries to the spine from which he afterwards died at the Naval Hospital. The unfortunate young man was only 24 years of age and had been in the Colony about a year. He had a cousin in the R.G.A. here.

On Saturday afternoon a youth named Emil Anderson, a member of the St. Andrew's (Kowloon) Troop of Boy Scouts, in which he was a "cubmaster," was bathing at Stonecutters when he was observed to be in need of help. Mr. T. J. Knight, of the American Express Co., dived into the water, fully dressed, but the lad sank and a protracted search until darkness fell was made without any result.

The body was found many hours afterwards near Samshuiipo and the funeral took place at Happy Valley last night when a large number of Scouts attended out of sympathy with their late comrade. The lad was serving an apprenticeship at Kowloon Docks. His father is now in Shanghai and the boy lived with his mother in Kowloon.

HONGKONG WATER POLO ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Hongkong Polo Association was held at the Victoria Recreation Club yesterday afternoon, the undermentioned clubs being represented: The Victoria Recreation Club, the Club Lusitano, the King's Regiment, the R.G.A., and the United Athletic Club. Entries for forthcoming contests were received from all five clubs, but as none had been received from the Navy it was decided to extend the final date upon which entries may be received to July 8th, it being thought that some of the naval vessels would have returned to port before that date.

The matches, it was also decided, are to be played on exactly the same lines as last year. The following referees were appointed for the games:—Messrs. A. H. Carroll, A. E. Alves, F. Lammert, G. T. May and E. Humphreys.

BOATING DISASTER.

JUNK UPSET: FOUR CHINESE MISSING.

A fishing junk, containing nine males and seven females, was upset by a sudden gust of wind off West Point on Sunday morning and all the occupants were thrown into the water. Small craft in the neighbourhood picked up twelve of the sixteen people. The master, his two sons and daughter are missing. At the time of the disaster the junk was journeying from Shauiwan to Aberdeen.

SPORT.

LAWN TENNIS. LEAGUE TABLE.

Thanks to their very narrow victory over the Chinese on Saturday, the I.R.C. are certain of winning the shield in the "A" division of the League. They have one match still to play against the Club de Recreo, who have for some time past been unable to raise a team; even if the Portuguese should play on Saturday they can hardly hope to win.

The U.S.R.C. have made a very plucky fight and if they beat the Hongkong Club in their postponed match they will finish at a point behind. At the other end of the table the Japanese and Civil Service have been very disappointing.

"A" Division.

	P.	W.	L.	Pts.
I.R.C.	7	6	1	6
U.S.R.C.	6	5	1	5
C.R.C.	4	4	2	4
K.C.C.	4	3	3	3
H.K.C.C.	4	2	2	2
M.B.K.	6	1	5	1
Club de Recreo	3	0	3	0
C.S.C.C.	5	0	5	0

In the "B" division there is a very good fight for the Championship. The College boys have two very stiff matches ahead of them against the I.R.C. and the C.R.C. The C.R.C., who are at present bracketed with them, have the College and the Police to meet. The first five teams in the table are all in the running.

"B" Division.

	P.	W.	L.	Pts.
Queen's College	7	6	1	6
C.R.C.	7	6	1	6
University	6	4	2	4
K.C.C.	6	4	2	4
I.R.C.	5	4	1	4
M.B.K.	7	3	4	3
Police	7	2	5	2
C.C.C.	7	2	5	2
C.S.C.C.	7	1	6	1
Club de Recreo	5	0	5	0

C.R.C. & M.B.K.

Following are the results of last Saturday's tennis match between C.R.C. (B team) and M.B.K.:—

Chung, Ho Kan and Ho Wai Hing beat Ohta and Sugura, 8-3; beat Miyajima and Yamaguchi, 7-4; and Kobayashi and Doi, 10-1.

Lau Man Ching and Lau Fook Ki beat Ohta and Sugura, 8-3; beat Miyajima and Yamaguchi, 9-3; beat Kobayashi and Doi, 8-3.

George Lee and Ho Lo beat Ohta and Sugura, 8-3; beat Miyajima and Yamaguchi, 8-3; beat Kobayashi and Doi, 11-0.

Total, C.R.C. 76; M.B.K. 22.

INTERPORT GOLF.

THE NEW CONDITIONS.

The Sports writer of the *N.Y. Daily News* says:—

Since the last visit of Shanghai golfers to Hongkong, discussions have been in progress between the Royal Hongkong Golf Club and the Shanghai Golf Club with reference to conditions for playing the match for the challenge cup. It had come to be tolerably well recognized that under the conditions hitherto prevailing there was very little chance of the cup leaving Hongkong. On the last occasion Shanghai sent down a very fine team, but the advantage Hongkong possessed of playing on their home course was altogether too much, especially as the competition was under medal conditions. The pitfalls which Fangling holds for the stranger are so many and deadly that even a brief acquaintance with one or two of them is sufficient to spoil a man's chances completely. It was a case of this sort which accounted for Shanghai's failure on the last attempt. Even the rules which were intended to provide a margin of safety for any team, by counting only three scores out of five, were insufficient to meet the case.

In the circumstances golfers in Shanghai, and we believe in Hongkong as well, will note with satisfaction that an agreement has been reached by the two clubs concerned to do away with medal play and substitute match conditions. This is certain to be much more popular, and probably fairer than the other. The new conditions are that teams shall consist of six a side, and the match shall extend over two days. On the first day there will be 36 holes singles; the winner taking one point, and on the second another 36 holes, played as a four-ball match, and two points will go to the winners. It will be quite a severe test of golf, for 72 holes in two successive days, when everything counts, is probably as much as the majority of amateurs care to face. We understand that Shanghai will again go to Hongkong during the coming winter, and with a side similar to that of last season we should have a good chance of success. Needless to say all local golfers will appreciate the fine sporting spirit of the Hongkong Club in meeting the essential difficulties of a visiting team.

SHIP CAPTAIN'S ADVENTURE ASHORE.

ATTACKED AND ROBBED NEAR THE NAVAL YARD.

Mr. W. A. Adams, master of the s.s. *John Sanderson*, has reported to the police that whilst journeying in a ricksha during the early hours of Sunday morning he was attacked by ten men of the coolie class when passing the Naval Yard. The assailants stopped the ricksha, chased Mr. Adams from the vehicle and dragged him. They then searched his pockets and stole his pocket book containing \$35. The whole incident took place inside two minutes.

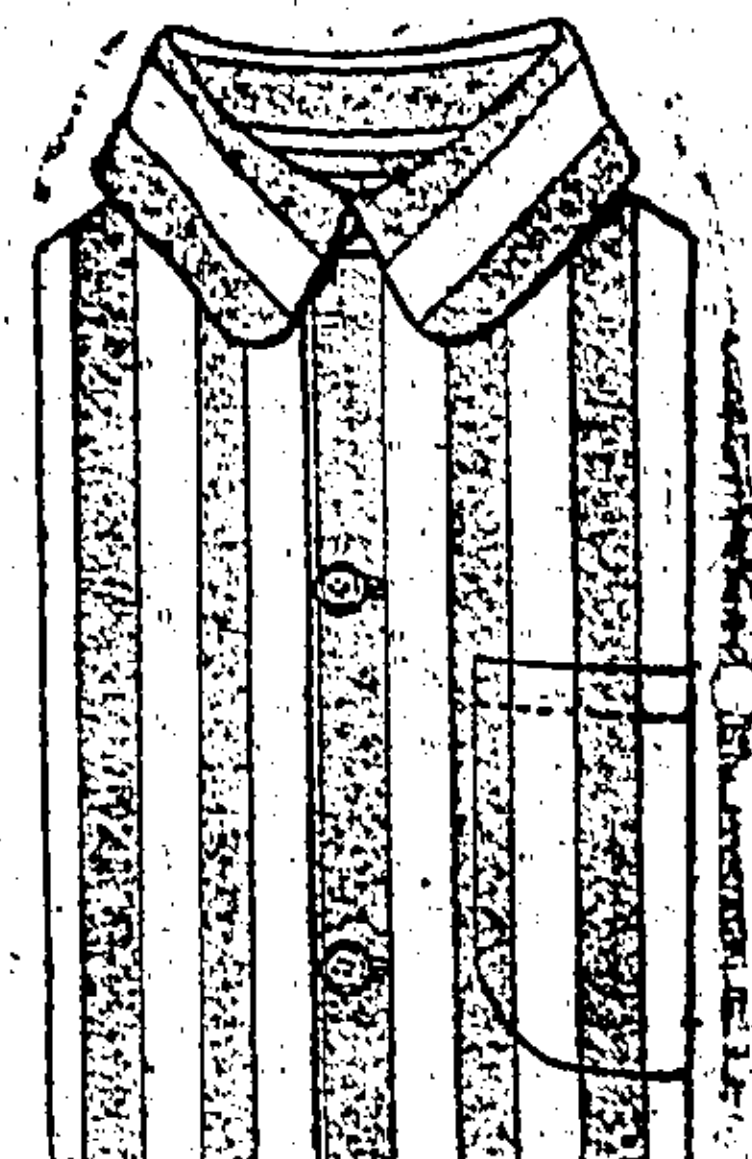
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We have received our new stock of the celebrated

"MATTAMAC"

RAINCOATS

IN ALL SIZES

"Mattamac" Raincoats are extremely light, wonderfully strong and provide the wearer with complete weather protection.

PRICE \$25.

THERE ARE ALSO
GABERDINES, RUBBEROID,
STORMPROOFS, etc.

Price \$19.75.

UMBRELLAS, GOLOSSES.

BLACK AND BROWN -
WATERPROOF BOOTS.



NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

MARINE ENGINEERS' GUILD OF CHINA.
HONGKONG BRANCH.
REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING at the GUILD OFFICE, WEDNESDAY, 21st June, 1922, at 8 o'clock, P.M.
W. J. STOKES, Branch Secretary.
[1469]

IN THE INTERNATIONAL MIXED COURT OF SHANGHAI.
IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE of the late ZHANG LI KUNG.
late Comptroller of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
TAKE NOTICE that by an Order of this Honourable Court dated 17th May, 1922, the undersigned are appointed Administrators ad interim of the Estate of the late Mr. ZHANG LI KUNG.
Creditors are required to file their claims at our office on or before 30th June, 1922, after which date no further claims will be recognized.
All debts due to the Estate should be paid to us forthwith and debtors are warned not to pay their debts to any person or persons other than ourselves.
SETH, MANCELL & McLEURE,
Official Court Accountants,
7, Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai, 9th June, 1922. [1143]

KONINKLIJKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPIJ.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM SINGAPORE AND PENANG.
THE Steamship
"VAN OVERSTRAATEN"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by the 25th June, 1922, will be subject to rent.
Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAYA-CHINA JAPAN L.N. Agents.
Hongkong, 14th June, 1922. [1146]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer
"MYRMIDON"
are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into the Godown, where it will be at Consignee's risk and subject to the terms and conditions of storage at the Godown. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 18th June.
Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.
All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined on any Tuesday and Friday between the hours of 10 A.M. and Noon within the free storage period.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th June, will be subject to rent.
All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 8th July, or they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 18th June, 1922. [1144]

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.
MONDAY,
JUNE 26th,
at 9.15 A.M.

ORGAN RECITAL.
Violinist:
MRS. BALEAN.

CHARLES WATSON,
DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the persons having claims against the estate of the above named deceased, who died at Canton on August 7th, 1919, are hereby required to send particulars of such claims to the undersigned on or before July 15th, 1922, after which date the assets will be distributed having regard only to claims of which notice shall have been given, and **NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that all persons indebted to the said Estate are required to make immediate payment to the undersigned.
F. A. WALLIS, Registrar.
H.M. Consulate General, Canton, June 19th, 1922. [1147]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.
MR. EDWARD WILLIAM ALDERSON has been appointed ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER of the above Company.
By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE, Chairman.
Hongkong, 14th June, 1922.

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.
MR. COLIN FRANK PRATT has been appointed MANAGER of the HONGKONG HOTEL.
By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE, Chairman.
Hongkong, 14th June, 1922.

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.
MR. SIDNEY HUBERT REWER has been appointed MANAGER of the PEAK HOTEL.
By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE, Chairman.
Hongkong, 14th June, 1922. [1138]

NOTICE.
We have this day admitted Mr. JOAO J. BASTO to be a Partner in our concern.
NORONHA & CO. [1133]
Hongkong, 15th June, 1922.

NOTICE.
I have this day REMOVED my Office to No. 41, Des Voeux Road, CENTRAL (2nd floor).
G. R. HAYWOOD, Solicitor.
Hongkong, 13th June, 1922. [1126]

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.
AN EXTRA GYMKHANA is fixed for SATURDAY, July 8th, 1922. Draft Programmes and Entry Forms may be obtained at Race Course, Hongkong Club and Causeway Bay Stables.
Entries close Tuesday, June 27th. [1125]

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM).

NOTICE.
CERTIFICATE No. 901 for 200 Shares of this Company in the name of Dr. J. H. HAWK of 70, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, has been LOST or STOLEN, and NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Certificate is produced at this Office with 30 days from the date hereof, a duplicate Certificate for the said Shares will be delivered to Dr. J. H. HAWK, and the original Certificate will thereafter be deemed cancelled and of no effect.
W. E. ROBERTS, Secretary.
Hongkong, 10th June, 1922. [1122]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S STEAMER "KARALA."
Arrived Hongkong on JUNE 17th, 1922.
FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, PORT SAID, ADEEN, COLOMBO & STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at THEIR risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godown at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary 6 hours before arrival of the Steamer.
Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival, will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
Damaged packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on Mondays and Thursdays.
All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.
No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, 17th June, 1922. [1140]

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship
"ROSEBIC"
having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by the 25th inst. at 5 p.m. will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godown where they will be examined at 10 A.M. on the 26th inst. by Capt. Douglas.
Claims against the steamer must be presented within ten days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by THE BANK LINE, LTD. General Agents.
Hongkong, June 18th, 1922. [1142]

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

Letters are lying at this Office for:
Boxes QV, RF, RU, RV, SW, SP, SQ, ST.

TYPIST WANTED.—Evening Employment Open to Competent Man.—Apply immediately, Box S.Y., c/o Daily Press Office. [178]

WANTED TO BUY SECOND-HAND PERAMBULATOR.—Large size.—Apply stating Full Particulars to Box S.X., c/o Daily Press Office. [175]

WANTED.—Experienced SHORTHAND TYPIST. Apply to A.B.O., care of the office of this Paper. Beginners need not apply. [173]

FOR SALE.—Two Houses, Nos. 6 and 7, Bowen Road with garden and tennis court attached. For further particulars apply to Comptroller, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. [171]

FOR SALE.—BUICK ROADSTER in good condition and running order. Can be seen by appointment at Hongkong Electric Light Station, North Point. [169]

FOR SALE.—Magazine Gap, HOUSE with Tennis Court. Immediate possession.—Apply Box S.T., c/o Daily Press Office. [163]

OFFICES WANTED.—3 rooms. Central Situation. Apply Box S.L., c/o Daily Press Office.

TO LET.—OFFICES, top floor, Prince's Buildings.—Apply HARRY WICKINS & Co.

TO LET.
OFFICE ROOMS on 3rd Floor, Bank of CHINA BUILDING, No. 4, Queen's Road Central. To be Let. Occupation from 15th July. For particulars apply to BANK OF CHINA. [1139]

TO LET.
NEW EUROPEAN FLAT situated in a quiet and healthy position. Apply to COMPTROLLER DEPARTMENT of Banque de L'Indo-Chine. [1068]

TO LET.
From 1st July, 1922 or Earlier if Required.

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C/o Daily Press Office

IRRITATED & INFLAMED EYE can be directly traced in many cases to the Sunday Motor trip and Golfing. The dust from sections of the local roads contain a decided eye irritant. A suggestion for these trips would be to keep the windshield up and to use a pair of Sun glasses. Sun glasses of any pattern with either Crookes, Lunafel, Flouzal, Amber, London Smoke, or Blue lenses are obtainable at very moderate prices from The Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing and Reflecting Opticians—the most competent manufacturing optical establishment in South China—located in 53, Queen's Road Central, (opposite to the Singer Sewing Machine Company.—Advz. [101]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S LOTION
for
PRICKLY HEAT.

A SOVEREIGN REMEDY.

Has been well and favourably known for many years.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong Dispensary.

BIRTHS.
BATES.—At Shanghai, on June 18th, to Mr. and Mrs. J. A. E. BATES, a son.
DAVIES.—At Shanghai, on June 12th, to Mr. and Mrs. H. C. DAVIES, a son.

MARRIAGES.
DAVIS—KLYNS.—At Shanghai, on June 10th, ROBERT DAVIS to GRACE KLYNS.
PATON—McNEILL.—At London, on May 9th, ROBERT PATON, DENIS PATON, M.C. of Abergeenny, to HESTER MARGARET, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. DUNCAN McNEILL, of Drui-mavvic, Farnachloch, Argyll, and Shanghai, China.

WATSON—FORD.—At Newchwang, on June 1st, KATH F. CLENNELL WATSON, of Tientsin, to BARRIE MAUD, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAM R. C. FORD, of "EVOG," Newchwang.

WILLIS—MANLEY.—At Shanghai, on June 10th, ALBERT JAMES WILLIS, to ELIZABETH MARGARET MANLEY.

DEATHS.
ROZARIO.—At Shanghai, on June 15th, RICHARD ANTONIO DA SILVA ROZARIO, aged 47 years.

WHIZZLER.—At Shanghai, after a short illness, STANLEY J. WHIZZLER, 39 years of age.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOUEX RD., C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.
HONGKONG, JUNE 20th, 1922.

TRYING TO EVOLVE ORDER OUT OF CHAOS.

WE PEI-FU has been doing his best to nominate a Government and to formulate for it a policy which will command the allegiance of North and South. We have learnt from the cables that an effort has been made to induce Dr. WE TING-FANG to accept office as Premier in the new Cabinet at Peking. In another column to-day we reproduce translations of highly complimentary letters which are stated to have been addressed by WE PEI-FU to SUN YAT-SEN as well as to WE TING-FANG. When we remember that the object of SUN's "punitive" expedition is "to crush WE PEI-FU," and when we remember also the reports of speeches by WE PEI-FU which professed to regard SUN's threats with something approaching contempt, and having also in mind the fact that the Chinese political

propagandist delights in fabricating messages, and palming them off on an unsuspecting public as genuine, it is not without reserve that we reproduce to-day the messages which WE is declared to have sent to SUN. It is frequently said that Chinese psychology is something which no Westerner can ever hope to understand, and if the messages we reproduce are genuine documents they afford evidence of this contention. Here we have WE PEI-FU referring in flattering terms to the culmination of SUN's "noble work" in defence of the Constitution, inviting him to come North, and saying "I shall fumigate and bathe my body thrice to prepare for your arrival." Dr. SUN, however, has made it quite clear in his manifestos he has issued that he is far from regarding the new developments in the North as the culmination of his "noble work," and the result of the present conflict at Canton between the two factions of the Canton party will largely decide whether he will be able to make the province of Kwangtung a base for carrying on his campaign until the things he aims at are achieved. Meanwhile, the hostilities at Canton are likely to call at least a halt, if they do not mean the end, of the Northern Expedition. Many battalions are reported to be returning to Canton from the Kiangsi front. If this be so the Northern Expeditionary Army, which has not been faring too well lately, judging by reports which have not, of course, emanated from the headquarters of the Expedition. The reduced force stands in danger of being entirely overwhelmed if the Kiangsi troops and their allies from the Yangtze Valley take full advantage of their opportunity. It seems to us that a situation has developed in which all the leaders might, without loss of a great deal of "face," come to the "round-table" conference which WE PEI-FU proposes, and agree upon a programme. One of the cables from Peking to-day tells us that at an important conference at Pootungfu, which Ministers of the new Cabinet had with TAO KUN (the Superintendent of Chihli Province) and WE PEI-FU, it was decided that provincial budgets should be referred to the Central Government and that Provincial military expenditure should be paid by the Central Government, no revenues being held by the provinces for payment of troops. It would be a great step towards peace and stable government if practical effect could be given to these decisions, and if the Government could at the same time proceed to carry out their determination to reduce the military forces of the country. Let us hope that Canton will soon be found co-operating in these plans. We gather that intervention by the Consuls at Canton is responsible for the full in hostilities there, and it will be hoped that their offer to mediate, combined with the pressure which the civilian population is bringing to bear on the belligerents, will result in a speedy end being put to the senseless warfare, and that the leaders will be persuaded that they stand to gain more by negotiation and compromise than they are ever likely to gain by warfare.

Two Norwegian seamen were charged before Mr. E. W. Hamilton at the Magistrate's yesterday, with being vagrants. Inspector Caygill said that both men gave themselves up to the Police on Sunday. They had deserted their vessel on the 15th, just prior to her departure for Manila. The defendants were committed to the House of Detention.

Recently the Peking-Shanghai Aeronautical Bureau, for which there was apparently no immediate work as there is no aerial service between here and the capital, was converted into the Shanghai-Hangchow Tourist Bureau. It is now mentioned in the Chinese newspapers that the aerodrome at Hungjiao is to be used as the Bureau's headquarters.

A seaman named John Jones Phillips, who caused a disturbance at Wiseman's cafe on Saturday night and was later ejected from the Seaman's Institute, was charged yesterday morning at the Magistrate's with disorderly conduct. Inspector Caygill said that on the Saturday evening a telephone message was received from Wiseman's to the effect that the defendant was behaving in a disorderly manner. A police officer was sent out to search for the man. He was eventually found outside the Seaman's Institute using obscene language in the presence of some ladies. The defendant had just come down from Yokohama. A fine of \$5 with the alternative of seven days' imprisonment was ordered.

A London paper says:—Lord Acheson, connected with the B.A.T. in China, who succeeds his father, the Earl of Gosford, is, by metonymy, a soldier. An old Coldstreamer, he was wounded in South Africa and in the Great War, and won five clasps in the former campaign and the M.C. and Croix de Guerre in the latter. His wife, formerly Miss Ridgely Carter, was well-known as one of the prettiest debutantes of her year, when her father was Secretary to the United States Embassy in London under Ambassador Reid. This was the year just previous to the one always regarded as the year of the prettiest debutantes, when Miss Drexel (now Lady Maidstone) and Miss Mary Curzon (now Lady Curzon) came out.

THE TELEPHONE CHARGES.
WILL THEY BE INCREASED FROM NEXT MONTH?

The following letter speaks for itself:
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong,
10th June, 1922.

Sir,—I am directed to inform you that the draft telephone agreement was discussed at a meeting held to-day with representatives of Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce and the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, and it was decided to refer the matter to a Committee of the two Chambers.

The old rates of subscription remain in force pending the completion of the agreement, which as far as can be seen, will not be executed in the present month.—I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,
A. G. M. FLETCHER,
Colonial Secretary.

Despatches from Calcutta report that about 1,000 prisoners took part in the riot in the Presidency gaol. Fourteen prisoners succeeded in escaping. At the outset the convicts fired the jute sheds and oil tanks, and then attempted to rush the gates. Six of the rioters were killed, and about fifty wounded. About a dozen warders sustained injuries. Giving evidence at the inquiry into the rioting, Colonel Hamilton, the Superintendent, declared that for six months there had been a spirit of unrest and excitement among the convicts. Other witnesses stated that there had been several hartals and hunger strikes since political prisoners had been sent to the gaol.

Lawn tennis has made such enormous strides in popularity in recent years that it has dropped the prefix and become "tennis," but the royal and ancient game to which that title originally belonged was a very different affair from the lawn game of to-day. It was played in France as long ago as the 14th century, but without nets or rackets; the hardy folk of those times striking the ball—not a soft rubber one, either—with their bare palms. During the 16th century, after a form of racket was introduced, French and English kings made a specialty of the game. Henry of Navarre was reckoned the best Royal tennis player that ever lived, and our own Henry VIII, who had a court constructed at Hampton Court, was also an expert, though owing to stoutness he employed someone to serve for him.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.
SOVIET ENDEAVOUR TO SOW
DISCORD.

BERLIN, June 18th.

Moscow messages from a reliable source state that the Russian delegation to the Hague Conference will comprise M.M.s Litvinoff, Rakovsky, Krestinsky, Sokolnikov and Krassin. They will follow the same tactics as the Russians did at Genoa, and endeavour to accentuate the differences between the great powers in the entente, especially between Great Britain and France, in order to enable negotiations for separate treaties with individual powers. The utmost concessions will be made to secure an economic agreement with Great Britain, and the delegation will seek to bring up the discussion of Russian rights in the coastal region of East Siberia, and also protest against the alleged support of the anti-Bolshevik Government there, by the United States, Great Britain and Japan.

SHORTAGE IN COMMUNIST
PROPAGANDA FUNDS.20,000,000 GOLD ROUBLES NOT
ACCOUNTED FOR.

HELSINKI, June 18th.

The executive of the Russian Communist Party, in revising the accounts of the propaganda fund for the Third International, found that no accounts had been kept for the sum of 20,000,000 gold rubles.

Mr. Zinoviev, who was in charge of this fund, at first refused to give details, and then said that 3,000,000 gold rubles were used in connection with the Genoa Conference, 7,000,000 to support the Indian Nationalists against Great Britain, and the remainder to subsidize revolutionists in the border states of Germany.

The Italian executive distrust Mr. Zinoviev's explanation, and suspect that the money was spent for quite different purposes.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST
GATHERING.A SCATHING CONDEMNATION OF
COMMUNIST JUSTICE.

LONDON, June 18th.

A resolution moved by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and passed by the Conference of the Second International in London, couched in hot terms, expresses amazement that the Moscow Government decided before the trial was ended that certain political prisoners may be executed, and calls on working-class organisations to protest against the sentence: which is nothing short of murder, coldly planned by a body of men who would add one more black act of vengeance to those already besmearing history's pages.

Mr. Arthur Henderson declared that the difference between British Labour and the Moscow Communists, was the difference between a democracy and a dictatorship.

EARLIER CABLES.

CONDEMNATION OF SOVIET
METHODS.

LONDON, June 18th.

The first post-war conference of the Second International opened in London under the presidency of the Right Hon. A. Henderson, M.P. All the principal European countries were represented. The conference discussed the European economic situation, reparations, and the Genoa and The Hague conference, and passed a resolution condemning the Soviet Government's methods of trial of political prisoners.

[The Second International is a pre-war Socialist federation; the first faded out a number of years ago. At the Third International the right and left wings of the Socialist party definitely split. The majority, who were in favour of a Communist direct action programme, were known as Bolsheviks and the minority, who were in favour of the old form of Socialist educational propaganda, were known as Mensheviks. Attempts to fuse the Second and Third have not succeeded; the tendency has rather been to grow farther apart, owing to Soviet excesses.]

THE SITUATION IN IRELAND.
INTERESTING PROVISIONS IN
CONSTITUTION DRAFT.

LONDON, June 18th.

The few supplementary provisions to the draft of the Irish constitution that have been published, are most interesting. One of the provisions lays down that the passing of the adoption of the constitution shall be announced not later than December 6th, and operate directly the Royal Proclamation is issued.

ROYAL DUTCH COMPANY
REPORT.

SUBSTANTIAL DIVIDENDS.

LONDON, June 18th.

The Royal Dutch Company's report while recording a sharp decline in profits, which totalled 104,000,000 guilders net against 129,000,000 previously, says that this is owing to the Company's strong financial position.

The authority to pay dividends in scrip, was not used, and the proposed dividend of 31 per cent. is possible, owing to the company largely benefiting by the wise policy which prevented the carrying out of plans to increase the Dutch East Indies production.

It refers to the considerable increase in production at Sarawak, and a strong demand is given to the stories of a separate Royal Dutch Company agreement with the Soviet.

LONDON WELCOMES EX-
PRESIDENT & MRS. TAFT.

LONDON, June 18th.

Ex-President Taft and Mrs. Taft were heartily welcomed on their arrival in London.

OBITUARY.

DEATH OF NOTED ASTRONOMER.

LONDON, June 18th.

The death is announced of the noted astronomer, Herr Johannes Cornelis Kapteyn, who co-operated in the carrying out of the great photographic survey of the southern heavens.

EARLIER CABLES.

GERMANY'S NEW OCEAN
LEVIATHAN.UNPRECEDENTED LAUNCHING
CEREMONY.

BERLIN, June 18th.

The 32,000-ton liner *Columbus*, the largest vessel in the German mercantile marine, built at the Schichau Works, Danzig, for the North German Lloyd Bremen-New York service, stuck fast while being launched in the presence of a large crowd.

This anti-climax was the more disappointing as the daughter of Herr Carlsson, the proprietor of the Works, in christening the vessel, concluded a patriotic speech with the words: "Go now and bring honour once more to the German black-white-and-red flag."

Attempts to float the vessel were unsuccessful, and it is expected that the floating will be a lengthy and troublesome task.

THE CARPIZED GERMAN
STEAMER.

MANY LIVES LOST.

HAMBURG, June 18th.

The carpizing of the *Aurea* (mentioned in yesterday's cable messages) seems to have been due to the vessel being not properly ballasted. In addition to many dock hands, a hundred of the crew were aboard, of whom 25 are missing, also thirteen workmen. Divers rescued several persons who were below when the ship capsized. The authentic list of casualties is not yet available.

OUTRAGE ON URUGUAYAN
ARCHBISHOP.SHOT BY ANARCHIST IN
CATHEDRAL.

MONTA VIDEO, June 18th.

Whilst the Archbishop of Montevideo was preaching at the Cathedral, the editor of the Anarchist journal *Detente* fired five shots with a revolver. The Archbishop was slightly wounded. The congregation attempted to lynch the assailant.

BRITISH RECORD FOR THE
HUNDRED YARDS.

TIME REDUCED TO NINE-THREE.

LONDON, June 18th.

A new British record of 9.3 seconds for the hundred yards was established by W. B. Applegarth at the Dundee Hibernians Football Club sports.

DAVIS CUP MATCH.

FRANCE BEATS DENMARK IN FIRST
ROUND.

COPENHAGEN, June 18th.

In the first round of the Davis Cup doubles, France (Cochet and Borotra) beat Denmark (Tegner and Worm) 3/6, 6/2, 2/6, 10/8, 6/2.

THE ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION.

QUEST AT CAPE TOWN.

CAPE TOWN, June 18th.

The *Quest* has arrived. All are well.

PAR EASTERN CABLE
NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE NEW GOVERNMENT OF CHINA.
THE DISBANDMENT SCHEME.

PEKING, June 18th.

Mandates have been issued appointing Chang Chi-huang, Civil Governor of Kwangsi, formerly abolishing the Tschun-ship of Kiangsi, and appointing Tang Tsai-chang, Counsellor to the Cabinet.

Tung Kang (Minister of Finance) and Kao Eng-hung (Minister of Communication) left for Paoingfu yesterday and returned this morning after a four-hour conference last evening with Tso, Kun and Wu Pei-fu, at which it was unanimously decided that the provincial budgets should be referred to the Central Government and that provincial military expenditure should be paid by the Central Government, no revenues to be held by the provinces for payment of troops, the Central Government thus controlling the provincial troops. The result of the visit was reported to the Cabinet this morning.

A suggestion has been made that Wang Shih-shen, Chan Kingming, Lu Yung-hsiang and Tsoo Kun should head the commission in charge of disbandment.

Pending the arrival of Hsieh Yuan-han, the Government has appointed Ho Kan-eh as Acting Civil Governor of Kiangsi.

CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES.

AGREEMENT TAKES IMMEDIATE
EFFECT.

PEKING, June 19th.

Telegrams from Mukden state that Generals Sun Li-shen and Wang Nai-jing met about H.M.S. *Carfax* on Saturday, and reached an agreement which provided for the immediate cessation of fighting.

The Fengtien advance guards will all withdraw to Shanhaikuan and the Chihli forces will withdraw to Chiungwangtso on or before the 21st inst.

THE BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE.

TWO CHARGES AGAINST
M. PERNOTTE.

PARIS, June 18th.

The charges against M. Pernotte, which the eleventh Correctional Tribunal is investigating, relate to two different matters: first, it is alleged that M. Pernotte had a bonus of 500,000 francs voted to him by the Director of the Banque Industrielle de Chine on January 16th, 1920, which was credited to his account in fact, at the special rate of three francs to the tax according to colonial officials, and when the tax reached 22 francs in April, 1920, he transferred this sum to France; so that the original 500,000 francs became 1,350,000 francs. M. Doyen, the expert appointed by the Government to examine the accounts of the Bank, decided that this was a breach of trust and the examining Magistrate concurred.

Secondly, M. Pernotte is charged with swindling in connection with the issue of 12,000,000 francs worth of bonds by the Societe Commerciale et Maritime du Pacifique, which was to have been guaranteed by the purchase of ships or by mortgages; but it is stated this was placed in the general funds of the Banque Industrielle, which paid the Societe five per cent. M. Pernotte denies these charges.

M. PERNOTTE'S DEFENCE.

As regards the conversion of the 500,000 francs, M. Pernotte states that he was content with a low salary until the bank became prosperous, and then he asked for the arrears, which are represented by the 500,000 francs voted to him. He converted this into tax, as he always converted the rest of his salary when he was manager of the bank in Peking.

As regards the second charge, M. Pernotte states that when he left the bank, these bonds were covered to the extent of 7,500,000 francs by mortgages, and by 4,000,000 francs still in the bank in cash.

TO IMPROVE CRICKET.
HINTS BY A. C. MACLAREN.

[THE "WESTMINSTER GAZETTE."]

Go back thirty years, when varying conditions were met by a corresponding variation in tactics, which were more correct than has recently been the case? Bowlers kept a consistently good length when the wicket assisted them, with half volleys, full pitches, and leg balls conspicuous by their absence. Batmen when they forced matters, were more or less correct in their daring.

Today it is only necessary to play correctly and wait for one's opportunities to score, for no bowler keeps one waiting long, and the above rule, which schoolboys have always been advised to remember, now holds good in country cricket of the past, which necessitated a batsman making his opportunities, does not exist to-day. There are more batsmen to-day employing incorrect methods by their incorrect and unnecessary daring than formerly, when there was more justification for the same against the vastly superior bowling and fielding. Nothing will improve our cricket more than by giving more thought to the same, discussing the pros and cons of every game played. We possess to-day quite a number of really good players who have not always worked on the right lines, as our Australian friends made clear last season, when that extra bit of class in the bowling department was too much for our batsmen, who found themselves quick and alert and always correctly placed against them.

It is far better to realise our shortcomings than to continually make excuses and assign all old cricketers to the lunatic asylum. The defects at the hands of the Australians last season can easily be converted into a distinct blessing, if only we will learn and each player be determined to show on all occasions his best possible. Our fielding to-day is nowhere near the normal standard, and our Test match standard is not up to the normal county standard of Yorkshire, Surrey, Nottingham, Middlesex, or Lancashire twenty years ago. This is a matter easily remedied and every county captain to-day should see to it that his side has the fielding, catching, and throwing practice necessary to produce better results.

WRONG TACTICS THE WEAKNESS.

In our international matches of last season we failed to make the most of the conditions which must always favour the home-side, and at home there is a far greater margin of profit to us, owing to the greater variety of weather conditions, than in Australia to our opponents, who stand the heat better than our men and whose bowlers are never discouraged by the perfect batting conditions, and who are not so prone to sacrifice length in their attempt to get wickets under these conditions. Our real weakness last year, not forgetting the unfortunate absence of Hobbs and Trueman, was the utilisation of wrong tactics in Test matches, although the curtailment of the hours of play at Manchester and the Oval made it very difficult to snatch a victory, if the winning of the toss on both occasions made us immune from defeat. It is unfair, however, to expect superior results from a man as captain of England, against the always difficult to beat Australians, who has not been well blooded in these games between England and Australia.

County games do not come into the reckoning, owing to the Australians refusing to show their full hand on these occasions, and we must never overlook this very important point. That inside knowledge of the game and of our opponents' methods only comes, with the very rarest of exceptions, after experiences gained in the actual games themselves and after a maximum of application of thought as to the means of profiting by our previous mistakes and by any weakness that attaches to the enemy himself. Let us hope in the future there will always be two members of the Selection Committee to fill this rôle, men who have played successfully and who really know the fine points of the game; then, and only then, shall we be in a position to assist England's captain, who should know everything about his opponents. We have signs of a very earnest desire on the part of C.B.I.Q. to put our house in order, and Sir Edwin Stockton's excellent proposal to play more than one match in the year, when our best twenty-two players will take the field has been unanimously carried. It produces higher class cricket than do the inter-county games, with the probability of providing a better insight into the temperament of the players for a big occasion.

ABILET THE SOLE TEST.

A player of normal intelligence will always benefit by playing in a class higher than that to which he has been accustomed. The greatest pains should be taken to select the best twenty-two. All the good that should undoubtedly result as the outcome of these matches must not be allowed to evaporate into thin air by adhering to some of the wrong methods employed in the recent Test games, by bowlers and batsmen alike, and which should immediately be corrected by the captain, who should know his opponents thoroughly, to enable him to bowl the right man at the right time, with a correct setting of the field to catch batsmen. More thought should be given by the players themselves to the tactics to be employed for the winning of the game in front of them. Players should inspect the wicket every morning of the game, which is imperative for the correct framing of the day's tactics. If the captain finds conditions slightly altered, and gives the password to his men, all is well, but does he to-day?

England and Australia matches are on a much higher plane than inter-county contests, and methods employed successfully in county cricket have been confounded in Test games, and there lies half the secret of our failure last season. Selectors must know the proper value of a man from the Test match, and not the county point of view. I want to see a Selection Committee that, after selecting a side that has been beaten by better play, has the courage to place the same eleven in the field for the next match and not change for an inferior eleven. It does not follow that the selectors have selected the wrong side, when we are beaten, for the Australians last year were a better side all round than we were, as an old friend who used to captain, and captain well, one of our best county elevens said to me. In the future we must guard against making confusion worse confounded. Not only the captain but the selectors should possess a true valuation of all the leading players, and the necessity for studying our opponents at the earliest and on every opportunity, becomes obvious, but the importance of the latter necessity was somewhat overlooked in the early days of last summer.

BANK OF ENGLAND RATE.
THE REDUCTION TO 4 PER CENT.

A PLEASANT CITY SURPRISE.

It is not often that the Bank of England gives the business world a dramatic surprise, and when such surprises do occur they are usually of an unpleasant character, writes the City Editor of the *Daily Telegraph*. But the reduction in the Bank Rate to 4 per cent. was for once as pleasant as it was unexpected. We have not enjoyed such a comparatively low rate for nearly eight years, and the last occasion when it was in force takes us back to the troublous days of midsummer, 1914, on the eve of the outbreak of the Great War. In the latter months of 1915 there had been a continuous shrinkage in security values, caused, as was afterwards learned, by persistent, though veiled, sales from Germany, where the banks and industrial magnates were preparing for what was to come.

At Christmas, 1913, the Bank Rate stood at 5 per cent., but after the turn of the year the demand for money slackened, there was a partial recovery in the stock markets, and by the end of January, 1914, we had got down to 30 per cent. once more. On that basis we remained, in spite of Balkan anxieties, until July 30th, when the rate was raised to 4 per cent., to be followed on the two following days by further advances to 8 and 10 per cent. respectively. The terrible uncertainties of that first week of August are still too fresh in the memories of the present generation to need recapitulation—in the legacy of currency notes we have an ever-present reminder. But it is not too much to say that the country owes a great debt of gratitude to the authorities for the manner in which a financial and commercial crisis of unparalleled magnitude was surmounted, and it will always be to the credit of Mr. Lloyd George, who was then Chancellor of the Exchequer that, not having the expert knowledge to cope with the situation, he placed himself wholly in the hands of the Committee of Bankers, and undertook to carry out what they considered best. Within a few days after arrangements had been made for the postponement of currency notes the Bank Rate was reduced to 5 per cent. on August 8th, 1914, and with a short interlude of 6 per cent. in 1916 it remained at 5 per cent. throughout the war.

It was not until towards the close of 1919 that a change in the upward direction was made, but in April, 1920, the business world was startled by the imposition of a 7 per cent. rate. The necessity of this high charge was not unanimously endorsed. On the one hand, in view of the expansion of the currency and the high price of commodities, learned professors declared that the proper rate should be 8 per cent.—though why 8 rather than 10 or 20 per cent. they did not explain. On the other hand, it was pointed out that since the gold standard was in abeyance, and since the huge amount of outstanding Treasury Bills provided the holders with potential currency of almost unlimited amount, the action of the Bank could not be effective, but merely penalized legitimate borrowers for trade purposes and depressed existing securities, besides enormously increasing the cost of financing the National Debt. Nevertheless, in spite of criticism, we had to put up with 7 per cent. for more than a year, though it never reflected the country's real credit, and it was only at the end of April last year that a downward movement began.

At the Oval the wicket played too easy for the game to be finished in two days, especially with the very moderate exhibition of fielding put up by our men, who lacked quickness generally. Again, a good wicket-keeper should not be left out on a wicket with the ball turning as at Manchester and the Oval for a good batsman who is only a fair wicket-keeper. The position of wicket-keeper is the most important on the field on all occasions, and much more so when the ball is turning. I know the Australians were strangely of opinion, that in leaving Stradwick out, a grave error of judgement had been committed.

Our England eleven never got properly balanced, but it would be unreasonable not to expect certain mistakes, being made, just as they have been made in the past; but we must profit by them and recollect that we have a lot to learn yet if we are to play the game on sound lines. There are good cricketers in plenty in the country if they will only cease to run off the rails. The captain of every county eleven should insist on his men, having fielding, catching, and throwing practice, and let our outfielders, Pellow and Taylor in quickness off the mark and in their gathering and returning. Let our best fieldsmen occupy the liveliest positions. Batmen might do well to remember that the greatest have been those who gradually built up their strength from a thoroughly sound foundation, and even when forcing the game did not depart from orthodoxy.

Hitting across the line of the ball which unfortunately is so fashionable to-day, was never attempted. No batsman can ever be great and in a position to dominate the situation who cannot drive into the outfield. Keep the left elbow up and shoulder well forward used to be the advice given, and it was acted upon, but to-day the left shoulder is seldom in the picture, and this applies to our England batsmen generally, which accounted for both Gregory and McDonald being able to bowl throughout without a man in the country. Bowlers should get back to length again and never depart from it, especially when there is any help to be obtained from the wicket.

TOO MANY OFF THE WICKET.

Again, with the wicket sure to improve, our bowlers should have made the batsman play at the outset at five balls out of six if they were to get full value out of the wicket whilst it was helping. W. Barclay, Richardson, or Lockwood would have one and all, revelled in the conditions, and there would have been no change of bowling, so far as they were concerned. Parkin would have bowled very well had he been there, as the skipper wished. Our fast bowler rather wasted the wicket by bowling too wide of the off-stump, enabling the batsman to leave too many balls alone during the period of the awkward wicket and red ball. The skipper alone was the man to utilise the conditions, but he went off before he had time to get really warm, and made way for a goosy bowler, who is the very last man on the side to bowl at the commencement of an innings with the wicket slightly assisting the bowler. The left-handers were kept back for this goosy bowler, both of whom would have at least turned the ball without losing their length. At Lord's we were out played, in spite of two fine innings from the Hon. L. Tennyson and Dipper.

At Leeds on a very lively wicket, and upon which the dust flew in our slow bowlers' first over, the fast bowler was conspicuous by his absence, although on the ground. Pace was required and length on this wicket, and with Durston left out, Parkin would have been given the ball by nine out of ten captains in the old days the moment dust was seen to fly, but he had to wait until 80 appeared on the board before he got his chance, when he at once proved his worth by leaving the well-set Macartney three times in his first ten minutes' bowling. It was an unlucky match for us owing to Hobbs' illness and the skipper splitting his hand—which did not prevent him going in to meet pluckily hit up 60 odd runs with one hand, a really wonderful performance. J. W. H. T. Douglas, too, was up all night owing to illness in his family circle.

ADVANTAGE NOT TRESSED HOME.

At Manchester, when runs didn't count, with our opponents playing to beat the clock and taking no risks whatever, it was foolish for a certain slow bowler to have two men in the country when every inducement ought to have been offered the batsman to hit. The ball was turning, and our opponents had to bat on a wicket by no means easy, and our Test bowlers of some fifteen years back would have compelled their opponents to play back ball instead of allowing them to play back ball after ball, which is the safe stroke on this type of wicket. Our batting was far too slow after a good start, when every risk possible was justifiable, since defeat was out of the question. We never pressed home our advantage gained by winning the toss in what was a two-day match.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

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PARIS FASHION NOTES.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT,
MARCEL RANNEY.]

Paris, May 15th.

As well as the tailored suits and three-piece costumes I wrote about in last week's letter, there are many very beautiful and effective day and evening gowns, in Molyneux's Spring collection; but, always, the dominant note is that of simplicity, and one feels that these models were designed with an effort to create gowns which would be in keeping with the present financial crisis.

Instead of rich fabrics and expensive lace and trimmings, most of the models are made of materials which are effective but, not necessarily costly; to create an effect of richness (which perhaps can only be given by the brilliant brocades and gold and silver laces of a couple of seasons ago) Molyneux has thought of the clever idea of choosing rich colours, cutting his models on long sweeping lines and then adding to each, just one touch of originality to claim the attention and mark such a model as being something above the ordinary. A perfectly plain, draped gown in mauve crepe Maroccan had a trail of richly-lined, gauzy, catching up the draperies on the left hip—and nothing else to make this model such a desirable one, except the exquisite shade and cut of the material of jade green satin with long shawl-like effects trailing to the hem of the skirt and a deep girdle of brilliant catching the waist in loosely at a low line; another model was in Guernsey crepe in a warm orange shade over which was worn a steel cascade, the contrast between this shining composition and the warm tones of the orange crepe being quite startling in its effectiveness, another successful model was the plainest of plain "chemise" type of gowns in panna-shaded crepe de Chine, the original note in this case being a wild belt-girdle finished back and front with an ornament of brilliant, and long wishe of the material fastened along the inside of the arm by means of bands of satin ribbon in a deeper shade; the trailing widths of crepe de Chine created an effect of grace and movement whilst the three bands round the white, rounded arm of the mannequin suggested the armlets of some beautiful slave. There were also, for the matron more than for the elegant who likes to robe herself in black, stately robes in black satin, crepe de Chine and lace, but always the same idea prevailed of the designer having relied for his effect on the draping and then the addition of a single flower, ribbon or ornament. One had always the impression of the designer wishing to claim and charm the attention by a single touch of colour or line rather than dazzle it by a complicated ensemble. One gown was a mass of flowing draperies in graduating shades of pink crepe de Chine and had added to it a long cape effect reaching to the ground made, also, of plain, straight widths of different shades of crepe de Chine to match. There was, as well, the model sweeping down under the right arm pit and exposing the whole of the shoulder, with which Molyneux had already had such a success, last year. But, all these models, whether designed for the young or the old, were cut on simple, sweeping, draped lines, and in each case, they so moulded the figure, that the mannequin looked as though she had been poured into them as into some concrete mould. For the slim and the shapely, of course, such lines are ideal, but one wonders what all the other women in the world are to do if they are to follow the fashion without appearing ridiculous. Fortunately, however, the saving grace about such toilettes is that, when cut by a clever designer, and draped to suit the figure of the individual, the most robust or unshapely can wear them without fear.

When Princess Mary was in Paris, with her husband on their honeymoon, like every other young bride who ever came to this kingdom of clothes, she was not satisfied until she had laid in a stock of Parisian frocks and hats. To do this, she went to Molyneux and chose from his collection a comprehensive supply of frocks, coats and hats to take back for her first London season as hostess at Chesterfield House. A survey of these reveals the fact that the weeks of travel on the Continent have not changed our Princess much and that she still remains as simple in her tastes of dress as when she was the rather shy, blushing girl English crowds so loved to cheer. True to her favourite shade, Princess Mary chose blue more than any other shade, no less than three of the many evening gowns she chose being in the particular shade we have decided to call "Mary" blue, but which still bears a variety of names in France. One of these, in crepe Maroccan, showed a skirt made with two scalloped flounce effects entirely embroidered in pearls and diamonds, a deep girdle and bands on the corsage being treated in the same way, a diadem of pearls and diamonds was added as a decoration for the hair, and two long panels edged with pearls and diamonds formed the train. Another evening gown was in periwinkle shade of blue, also in crepe Maroccan, draped and caught up on the right side and with a long panel sweeping behind in the form of a train; the only decorative note on this model was an iris caught onto the shoulder strap on the left side. A dainty dance model was in periwinkle blue chiffon, showing gathered panels at the side and finished with an original girdle of honeycombed chiffon in an amethyst shade. A simple little day frock was in blue silk crepe, finished with a belt of iridescent beads. Another simple walking frock was in pastel pink tussore, finished with a collar and cuffs of fine, embroidered linen. Next to blue, Princess Mary seemed to favour yellow and brown shades, for she chose a delightful walking suit in matte in a golden yellow tint, made quite plain

(Continued at foot of next column.)

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and on straight lines, and bordered with a worked stripe stitch in brown wool, and a charming cape wrap—the smartest and most elegant model of this type in the whole of the Molyneux collection—in Habsouna in a new shade known as "burnt bread," and finished with long tassels to match. There were many other models, but all were designed on the simplest of lines, and the hats to match the day frocks were also in keeping with the unassuming, simple tastes of Britain's Princesses.

At a conference given recently at the Union Artistique by the Marquis de Montferrier on "La Mode et la Beauté à travers l'Age," he asked Rene, Worth, Doucet, Poiret and Molyneux to illustrate it with models from their collection. One of the models designed by Molyneux was a modern wedding set inspired by ancient Grecian ideals. Crepe satin was chosen for the material for the bride and the four tiny bridesmaids, and, in the case of the bride, this was draped in long, perfectly simple lines and drawn up on the right side; the corsage ended simply in a boat-shaped neck and no sleeves whatever, and the only decoration was a girdle of three strands of silver clasping the folds on the right hip with a silver ornament, three strands of the same drawn in Grecian fashion across the front of the head, and a long string of pearls reaching nearly to the hem of the skirt, from beneath which peeped out silver shoes and stockings. A perfectly plain tulle veil and a sheaf of Easter lilies were added. The two bridesmaids were also dressed in ivory crepe satin Greek frocks, all the draping of which was pulled to the side and allowed to hang down in a long point; they wore a silver girdle, two strands of silver in their hair and dainty ivory kid sandals embroidered in silver on their stockingless feet. Instead of the conventional bouquet of flowers, they carried plaited silver straw baskets in the shape of bowls, and these were filled with flower petals which they scattered in the pathway of the bride.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
SHANGHAI	Shanghai	20th inst.
SHANGHAI	Delia	20th inst.
SHANGHAI	Seehuen	21st inst.
SHANGHAI	Suiyang	21st inst.
JAPAN & SHANGHAI	Mitsui Maru	22nd inst.
JAPAN	Moritsu Maru	23rd inst.
JAPAN	Ceylon Maru	24th inst.

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	VIA	DATE
Swatow and Bangkok	Kuanghai	Tuesday, 20th, 8.30 A.M.
Swatow	Phuen Poon	Tuesday, 20th, 9.30 A.M.
Amoy and Fuzhou	Rosario	Tuesday, 20th, 9.30 A.M.
Shanghai, Japan, Honoluli, Canada, U.S.A. Central & South America & EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO	President Lincoln	Tuesday, 20th, 9.15 A.M.
Port Bayard	Chang Hing	Tuesday, 20th, Noon
Philippine Islands, Australia and New Zealand, via Thursday Island	Tango Maru	Tuesday, 20th, Noon
Shanghai and North China	Kuanghai	Tuesday, 20th, 2.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Hanyang	Tuesday, 20th, 3.00 P.M.
Amoy	Jahua	Tuesday, 20th, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow and Bangkok	Chikun	Tuesday, 20th, 3.00 P.M.
Port Bayard	Shanghai	Tuesday, 20th, 5.00 P.M.
Hongkong and Haiphong	Lobang	Tuesday, 20th, 5.00 P.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, S. Africa, India via	Delia	Wednesday, 21st, 8.45 A.M.
Uthmaniyah, Aden, Egypt and Europe via MARSEILLES	Delia	Wednesday, 21st, 8.45 A.M.
The Parcel Mail will be closed at 5 p.m. on Tuesday, 20th inst.		
Kuanghai, Shanghai, North C. Japan, Honoluli, Canada, U.S.A. Central & South America & EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO	Taiyo Maru	Wednesday, 21st, 9.45 A.M.
Wei Hai Wei and Cebu	Kuanghai	Wednesday, 21st, 3.00 P.M.
Amoy	Kuanghai	Thursday, 22nd, 9.00 A.M.
Straits, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, South Africa, India via	Mitsui Maru	Friday, 23rd, 8.45 A.M.
Uthmaniyah, Aden, Egypt and Europe via MARSEILLES	Mitsui Maru	Friday, 23rd, 8.45 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Fuzhou	Hanyang	Friday, 23rd, Noon
Philippine Islands	Shanghai	Saturday, 24th, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow	Kuanghai	Sunday, 25th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow	Pu-chang	Sunday, 25th, 3.00 P.M.
Bangkok	Suiyang	Monday, 26th, Noon
Shanghai and North China	Hanyang	Tuesday, 27th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Fuzhou	Chang Hing	Thursday, 29th, 3.00 P.M.
Tientsin	Lam Sun	Thursday, 29th, 3.00 P.M.
Bangkok	Kuanghai	Friday, 30th, 9.00 A.M.
Pakhoi and Haiphong	Kuanghai	Saturday, 1st, 9.00 A.M.

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

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"TEUCER" 20TH JUNE London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
 "ACHILLES" 4TH JULY London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
 "ATREUS" 11TH JULY London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
 "PYRRHUS" 18TH JULY London, Amsterdam & Antwerp.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

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"YANGTZE" 20TH JUNE. Genoa, Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow.
 "DEMODOCUS" 2ND JULY. Marseilles, Havre & Liverpool.
 "OANFA" 20TH JULY. Genoa, Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow.

PACIFIC SERVICE

(VIA KORE AND KOKOJIMA).

"TYNDAREUS" 11TH JULY. Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver.

NEW YORK SERVICE

(VIA SUZUKI OR PANAMA).

"EURYPYLUS" 5TH JULY. via Suez.
 "CYCLOPS" 25TH JULY. via Suez.

PASSENGER SERVICE

"PYRRHUS" 21ST JUNE for Shanghai.
 "PYRRHUS" 18TH JULY for Singapore & London.
 "MENTOR" 22ND AUG. for Singapore & London.
 FOR FREIGHT, PASSAGE RATES AND ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE (JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.), AGENTS

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COMMERCIAL

OPENING QUOTATIONS

19th June, 1922.

ON LONDON.—	Telegraphic Transfer	27
	Bank Bill, on demand	27 1/2
	Bank Bill, at 30 days sight	27
	Bank's Bills, at 4 months' sight	27 1/2
	Credits, at 4 months' sight	27 1/2
	Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	28 1/2
ON PARIS.—	Bank Bills, on demand	650
	Credits, 4 months' sight	650
ON NEW YORK.—	Bank Bills, on demand	57 1/2
	Credits, at 60 days' sight	58 1/2
ON BOMBAY.—	Telegraphic Transfer	199
	Bank Bills, on demand	199
ON CALCUTTA.—	Telegraphic Transfer	119
	Bank Bills, on demand	119
ON SHANGHAI.—	Bank Bills, at sight	—
	Private, 30 days' sight	—
ON YOKOHAMA.—	On demand	110
ON MANILA.—	On demand	117 1/2
ON SINGAPORE.—	On demand	117 1/2
ON BATAVIA.—	On demand	117 1/2
ON HANKOW.—	On demand	117 1/2
ON SAIGON.—	On demand	117 1/2
ON BANGKOK.—	On demand	117 1/2
	Commission, Bank's Buying rate	7.50
	Gold Leaf 100 fine per tael	24.40
	BAR SILVER per oz.	38.30